REMARKS

Claims 1-39 are currently pending in the present patent application. Reconsideration and allowance of the application is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks. Claims 1, 16 and 31 are independent claims.

Claim rejections – 35 USC §102

In paragraph 2 of his report, the Examiner rejected claims 1-14, 16-29 and 31-38 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,522,880 (hereinafter called Verma). Claims 1, 16, 26 and 31 have been amended for better pointing out the essence of the invention. Claims 15, 30 and 39 have been amended for correcting clerical errors.

The invention of claim 1 is a method for performing mobility management in a communication network. A connection is established between a mobile station and a first service node in the communication network and is extended from the first service node to a terminal node in the communication network. Upon an establishment of a tunneled Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) connection between the mobile station and the terminal node via the first service node, a unique address is assigned to the mobile station and is associated to the tunneled PPP connection at the terminal node. Upon roaming of the mobile station from the coverage area of the first service node to the coverage area of a second service node in the telecommunication network, continuous connectivity is ensured between the mobile station and the terminal node by establishing a *new connection between the mobile station and the second service node,* and extending the established *new connection from the second service node to the terminal node*. Upon an establishment of *a new tunneled PPP connection between the mobile station and the terminal node via the second service node*, the method verifies and determines at the terminal node that the unique address assigned to the mobile station is associated with a prior connection with the terminal node via the first service node. Consequently, the unique address is re-assigned to the mobile station at the terminal node and is *associated to the new tunneled PPP connection*. The tunneled PPP connection between the mobile station and the terminal node via the first service node is then terminated.

Verma refers to a method for establishing a connection is established between a first tunnel initiator and a tunnel endpoint, based on mobile node's request. When the mobile node moves out of service area of the first tunnel initiator, a first set of call information is stored by the endpoint into a hand-off table. When the mobile node comes within the service area of a second tunnel initiator, the connection is re-established between the endpoint and the second initiator using retrieved stored information. The first set of call information comprises call state information from the connection endpoint for the first connection and a second set of call information comprises call state information from the first connection initiator for the first connection. The first and second sets of information received by tunnel initiator from mobile node also include the Mobile Identification Number (MIN) for the mobile node. Using the mobile node's home agent information, tunnel initiator establishes L2TP tunnel with tunnel endpoint server, which is the home agent for mobile node.

However, Verma does not disclose or teach a method that associates, when a mobile station roams, to a new tunneled PPP connection between the mobile station and a terminal node a unique address previously assigned to the mobile station and associated to a tunneled PPP connection between the mobile station and the terminal node. Verma merely disclose a first and second sets of call information that comprises call state information and a MIN for a mobile node. Therefore, Verma cannot possibly verify and determine if a prior tunneled PPP connection between a mobile station and a terminal node as already been establish and this before establishing a new tunneled PPP connection as claimed.

Briefly, since Verma does not describe the claimed invention, Verma cannot anticipate the invention of claim 1. Independent claims 16 and 31 respectively describe a system and a terminal node for executing the steps of the method of claim 1. Therefore, claims 16 and 31 are believed patentable for the same reasons provided in support of claim 1. Also, it can be appreciated that the claims 2-14, 17-29 and 32-38 which depend directly or ultimately from claims 1, 16 and 31 while adding further limitations thereto, are believed patentable for the same reasons provided in support of independent claims 1, 16 and 31. For these reasons, Applicant kindly requests withdrawal of the rejection.

Patent Application 09/819,740
Docket No. P14585US

Claim rejections – 35 USC §103

In paragraph 4 of the of his report, the Examiner rejected claims 15, 30 and 39 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Verma in view of in view of "Wireless IP Network Standard" to TIA/EIA/IS-835.

Since, Verma does not disclose whole or parts of the invention of claimed invention, the combination of Verma and the Wireless IP Network Standard to TIA/EIA/IS-835 cannot possibly render the invention of independent claims 1, 16 and 31. In addition, since claims 15, 30 and 39 depend directly or ultimately from claims 1, 16 and 31 while adding further limitations thereto, are believed patentable for the same reasons provided in support of independent claims 1, 16 and 31. For these reasons, Applicant kindly requests withdrawal of the rejection.

<u>CONCLUSION</u>

In view of the foregoing, Applicant submits that the present patent application is now in condition for favourable action. Should the Examiner wish to further discuss the present response or patent application, the undersigned can be reached at (514) 345-7900 ext. 2596.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: _Feb. 21, 2005_

Alex Nicolaescu
Reg. No. 47,253